NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON CENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS cash to advance Money sent by man will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current i New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, Times conts per copy THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents

per copy. Annual subscription price -Three Copies..... Ton Copies.

Postage five cents per copy for three months. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway .- THE DUKE'S MOTTO LAURA KEENI'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Wives OF

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. -SATANAS-WILD SOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SEALED SENTENCE-FAST

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSQUY, Broadway - G Ton Thoma and Wire, Con. Nort and Minnie Warn stall hours Old House at Home. Afternoon and Even BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall 472 Broad-sy -- Ethiopian Songs, Bunkasquas, Dangas, &c.-Chaw

WOOD'S MINSTREE HALL 514 Broadway .- ETHIOPIAN FORCE, DANCES, &C .- THEGET EXCURSION AND PARORAMS OF THE NORTH RIVER. IRVING HALL, Irving place -Tas STREEPFICOR. THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway. -Songs. BURLESQUE

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLER NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETEIOPIA

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 30, 1863. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisoments for the Weekly Henry must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements insected in the Wickly Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

The enemy have not advanced on Harrisburg up to the latest accounts. Skirmishing at various points on the south side of the river was going on yesterday, at Oyster Point and Maysville espe cially. All our forces were within the defences at sunset yesterday. The rebels had torn up the track at Marriottsville and at Sykesville, which is within thirty-one miles of Baltimore. The damage at the latter place is but slight. The enemy occupied York yesterday, which was quietly surrendered. They respected all private property, and did no damage to the canals on their march from Wrightsville. The rebel General Early has levied on the citizens of York for a large amount of money, flour and beef. General Early says, "We will occupy the place permanently." The defenders in the intrenchments at Harrisburg were prepared for an attack to-day. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling upon every man to report at once at his office for service in the trenches. The enemy were reported to be crossing the river at Bainbridge on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania Central Railroad: but it is not certain that they have pontoon enough to carry them over.

The greatest alarm and activity prevails in Philadelphia. The Mayor and General Dana have issued stirring proclamations, appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes. There was quite a panic in stocks yesterday.

close their collieries till the crisis has passed, and to enable the miners to volunteer. The merchants have resolved to raise a million of dollars. All the stores are to be closed and the men employed in them forwarded for the defence of the city and State. The men who leave their employment are to be paid their usual salary during their absence.

The Board of Brokers raised \$25,000 to be divided among five hundred men who may enlist for the emergency. A resolution was also adopted to adjourn at three o'clock every afternoon to give members an opportunity to drill. The clergymen offered their services to the Mayor to labor or the fortifications.

It is understood that a line of intrenchments around the city will be commenced to-day.

We give the particulars of the attack upor Wrightsville, the defence of the rifle pits by Col. Frick and the burning of the splendid bridge over the Susquehanna at that point. A most compre hensive map of the whole district, including the towns of Wrightsville, Columbia and the bridge accompanies the story. We also publish a map of the country round Harrisburg, the scene of the invasion, and a plan of the city of Harrisburg itself, with its approaches by railroads, turnpikes and bridges.

The rebel cavalry are committing considerable depredations upon cattle and horses around Washington, at Dranesville and near the Long Bridge.

They made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county on Sunday and yesterday morning, seizing all the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few of them showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Boring, five miles from the city. They stopped the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, taking out the horses, but not interfering with the driver and passengers.

From the White House, on the Pamunky river, we learn the full details of Col. Spears' operation to the South Anna, the capture of the rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, a rebel colonel, a blockade running captain and over two hundred other prisoners. Lee was captured at the house of a friend while he was trying to recover from his wound received at Kelly's Ford. A skirmish occurred at Hanover Court House, where our troops came out conquerors. A rebel baggage train on the way to Richmond, and of great value, was captured and destroyed, and with over a thousand saddles. The gallroad bridge at White House was saved, and the

whole expedition was a complete success. The army of General Rosecrans continues to ad-

vance. At the different gaps of the mountains his forces have had severe skirmishing with the encmy, but in every case with success. At Hoover's, Liberty and Guy's Gaps the posts were vigorously defended; but the rebels were finally driven back. It is said that the rebel General Clayburne was killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg, by way of Cairo, is to the 22d. The cannonading on the 20th was terrific from the army and the gunboats. The siege was progressing favorably. The movements of General Johnston continue wrapt in mystery. He had gone beyond the Big Black, and was reported moving southwards. All the rivers and streams were rising.

There was a great scare in Portland yesterday morning, but it amounted to nothing. An idle rumor that a rebel privateer was landing troops in the harbor caused much excitement for a time, and the citizens were alarmed lest the rebel squadron off the Bay of Fundy was about to make a raid in their waters. No privateers, however, appear to be in the immediate vicinity

All the bonds given by the captains of captured ressels to the commander of the pirate Tacony have been found on board of the schooner Archer, and are now in the possession of the authorities.

Another suspicious looking bark, supposed to be pirate, was seen on Saturday off the coast near Portland. The militia are being organized to garrison Forts George and Scammell.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Hecla, from Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Queenstown on the 18th instant, passed Cape Race last Friday on her voyage to New York. Our telegraphic summary from Newfoundland, with the compilation from our European files of the Hecla, published in the HREALD this morning, furnish in-cresting news four days later than the advices of

Lord Palmerston, during a speech at Guildhall, ondon, stated that France and England were in cord on all questions "of peace or war in the East or in the West."

The London Times anticipates that the Emperor of France, "delivered from the Mexican war, will make his "powerful voice" heard in America in favor of peace.

An American abolitionist, named Conway, in London, attempted to negotiate the basis of a peace treaty with Mr. Mason, the rebel commisioner, on the ground of a promise of negro emancipation by the Southerners. Conway said that if this pledge were given, the abolition leaders in the North would "oppose the further prosecution of the war," and cause it to cease, by the "immeliate withdrawal of every kind of supplies." Mason did not commit himself or his cause in any way. He inquired for Conway's credentials from the abolitionist party and he failed to produce

Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that the blockade maintained by the American fleet was sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed. He believed also that there was every desire on the part of the American government to prevent injustice from being done to neutrals.

A large number of clergymen in the rebel States had joined in an appeal to England, invoking her aid to put an end to the war. They declare that the restoration of the Union is impossible. The London Herald, organ of the British aristocrats

attributes great importance to the paper.
On the 11th of May an Oldenburg brig reported at Gibraltar that she had met the privateer Florida on the 25th of April. The Florida had two hundred prisoners. Five of them were put on board

The alleged privateer Southerner had arrived at

Liverpool from the Tees, to await orders.

The official report of the fall of Puebls caused much joy to Napoleon. He forwarded a letter o thanks to General Forey, in which he disclaims the idea of a permanent rule by conquest. The order for reinforcements for the army was counter nanded. Some of the English correspondents in Paris express the opinion that an occupancy of the soil of Mexico will be attempted.

The Polish patriots had gained other victories over the Russians in the field. It is said that Na coleon's intentions on the subject of the revolu tion are pacific towards Europe; but the situation

at 92 a 92%. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, but firm, with prices unchanged on the 18th Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provi-

The Heela and City of Baltimore have nearly thirteen hundred passengers for New York; those by the Hecla having landed yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club at the Horseshoe, in the lower bay, was brough to a close on Sunday last. It had been ordered by Commodore Stevens for the purpose of opening the yachting season earlier than the month of August and at the same time to infuse fresh vigor into the Club, which has rather languished since the war commenced. The experiment was a success so far as relates to the enjoyment of those who parts cipated in it and the number of boats at the ren-dezvous. It will now doubtless be of annual oc-

The steamship Patapsco, Captain Mott, from New Orleans 21st inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings no news. The Patapsco has on board the body of Lieutenant E. Shadrake, of th

We learn by the Dutch bark Venus, Captain At kinson, at this port, that private letters were received from Curacoa, dated June 11, stating that a rals Pacz and Falcon, but that Porto Cabello and Laguayra opposed it, and a new revolution is breaking out. It was expected that Maracaibo would unite in these new operations.

equal to more than three-fifths of that of what there is left of the whole Southern confederacy, and, as the numerical strength of General Lee's forces i certainly not one-half of that of the whole rebei army, Pennsylvania ought to be able to protect herself without calling for a single man outside of her borders. The following table shows the popu-

	COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
ation:-	
Present Po	pulation.
Alabama	. 526.500
Arkansas	
Plorida	
Georgia	
oulsians	
Mississippi	
North Carolina	. 600,000
South Carolina	. 291 600
Tennessee	551 200
rexast	
Virginia	699 400
	000,000
Total	A cot onn
Pennsylvania	2 850 000
We see so seems for files to the	2,000,000
We see no reason for fright in the	Keystone
State, especially when she has the Arr	ny of the

Potomac at the back of her Halifax papers to the 27th have been received y the steamship Shannon. The Reporter of the Rule, at this port, reports that on the passage out to Porto Rico, May 25, was boarded by an Amerian gunboat, name unknown, short of provisions: says she was taken by the Confederate privateer Plerida. Also on the 18th of June, on the passage to Halifax, was fired at to heave to by the

federal gunboat Tuscarora; came on board, looked in the hold and examined ship's papers; said they were in search of the gunboat that boarded the Golden Rule. The sidewheel steamer Boston, from Montreal for Halifax, arrived at Piotou on Tuesday atternoon. She sailed again for Halis to ply between Halifax and Boston.

To morrow the new postage law goes into operson. Letters will be sent to any part of the Uni ted States—California, Oregon and the Territories included—for the uniform rate of three cents for every half ounce. All letters must be prepaid, or sailers, however, may send their letters, as hereto fore, and the single postage will be collected a the place of delivery; but commissioned officers must prepay their letters. Local or drop letters must be prepaid two cents; but no charge will be made for delivery. The registry fee will be

The Demogratic State Convention of Vermont which met on the 26th inst., appointed delegate to the next National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. If they had appointed a large delegation to go to Pennsylvania to assist in defending the State and driving out the invaders

At the meeting of the Board of Alder terday, a motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby a resolution was adopted rescinding the grant made to the Harlem Railroad to extend their and the subject was referred to the Committee or

Railroads. After disposing of routine business the Board adjourned till Thursday next.

We are requested by Mr. Unton, counsel for the captors of the Peterhoff, to state that the delay in bringing this case before the Prize Court, and which has been so generally complained of, is not occasioned by him or the United States District Attorney, as they have been ready for the inves gation for some weeks past. We understand tha the case will be imperatively called on by Judge Betts as soon as Mr. A. F. Smith, counsel for the owners, is disengaged from a court in which he is

ow occupied.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Foote will take lace at New Haven (not Hartford, as reported in e morning papers), this (Tuesday) aftern

The number of persons subject to draft in Cin-

The City Inspector's report states that there were 407 deaths in the city during the past week an increase of 17 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 46 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 1 o disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 79 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 121 of the lungs, throat and eruptive fevers, 3 premature births, 76 o diseases of the stomach, bowels and other diges tive organs; 39 of uncertain seat and genera fevers, 6 of diseases of the winary organs, 1 from violent causes, and 1 unknown. were 249 natives of the United States, 9 of Eng land 99 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 36 of Germany

and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was feverish and dull yesterday; people were engressed with the war news, and did not care to operate. Gold rose to 147%; exchange to 161.

Money was quite easy. The back statement shows a decrease of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in species, and an increase of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004

rease of \$1,416,007 in deposits. Cotton rapidly advanced yesterday to 70c. a 71c, for middlings, with sales of 3,500 bales reported. Flour, wheat and corn were firmer and more setive. Provisious and whiskey were in fair demand at, in the main, steady prices. Sugars, bay, tallow and petroloum were freel, sought after. There was not much animation to other articles. The freight market was brisker, and there was increased firmness in section.

The Decisive Day at Hand.

There can be no longer any doubt that Lee's whole army has now crossed the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that a grand cheme of invasion of the North is now fully developed. The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, with Frederick for a base of operations, is also north of the Potomac, and a ecisive battle cannot be long delayed.

On the result of this momentous campaign ang the destiny of the country and the character of its institutions for perhaps a thousand years. Lee's crossing of the Potomac may prove in its consequences to this republic what enerals Datis and Artaphernes, against Athens. royed to the Athenian republic, to all the republics of Greece, and in fact to all Europe; what Alexander's crossing of the Dardanelles proved to the Persian empire; Hannibal's crossng of the Alps proved first to the Roman republic, and finally to his own unhappy country; what Casar's crossing of the Rubicon proved to Rome, or what William of Normandy's passage of Dover Straits proved to England. And the coming battle between the contending forces may be as decisive in its effects and infuences as the battles of Marathon, Arbela, Zama, Pharsalia and Hastings, or the battle of Fours, in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracen power and saved Christendom from the Mahomedan voke.

Alexander crossed the Dardanelles with less than half Lee's army, and conquered all Asia, nfter defeating in two battles the Persian hosts led by King Darius. The Greeks, on their own soil at Marathon, eighty years before, had, under the lead of a brilliant general, Miltiades, broken the prestige of the Persian arms-till that time regarded as invincible—and less than twentyfive thousand drove back to their ships one hundred thousand invaders. It was now the turn of the Greeks to invade Persia, with Alexander at their head. At that time Persia threat ened all the nations of the earth with subjugation. The Macedonian conqueror, with his phalanx, defeated Darius at the head of sixty thousand nen, near Tarsus, on the Issus. The result was be possession of Syria and all the riches of Damascus. After overrunning Asia Minor, the coast of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Egypt, Alexander returned westward and crossed the Euphrates, to again encounter Darius, at the head of a far larger army than before. He met him at Arbela, in Assyria, and again defeated him—this time the defeat being decisive of the fate of the Persian empire. A few days after the battle Alexander entered Babylon, "the oldest seat of earthly empire." and thence spread the Greek civilization over the whole of Asia. He penetrated even into India, and conquered Affghanistan, which England has failed to do in our own times. Alexander did not depend for supplies upon his own country, but on the countries which his arms

subdued. Similar to this on a smaller scale, was the career of Hannibal, the Carthagenian general, who, crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, subdued Il the nations of Spain, and afterwards crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and in-vaded Italy. He defeated the Roman General Scipio, on the Ticinus, and afterwards both Scipio and Sempronius, on the Trebia. He afterwards, with fifty thousand men, met at Canne Terentius and Amillus, the two chief

magistrates of the Roman republic (called consuls), and defeated their army with such slaughter that forty thousand lay dead on the field. Had he rapidly followed up this vic-tory Rome itself would have easily fallen into his hands. By giving his soldiers too much repose at Capua, where they became enervated by pleasure and luxury, he lost his opportunity. Meantime a naval expedition was fitted out by the Romans against Carthage, which induced the Carthagenian government to call their general home to repel the invasion. This was a fatal blunder. Hannibal was defeated on his own soil in decisive battle at Zama, near Carthage, by the younge: Sciplo, son of the first Roman general he had defeated. Haughty Carthage was compelled to sue for peace, which was granted; but she never recovered the blow, and the Romans in a future war blotted their rival out of exist-

In the case of Julius Casar we have another example of bold invasion like that of Lee. With a comparatively small army Casar pene trated Gaul (France), and subdued it from the Rhine and Mount Jura to the ocean. Subsequently be invaded and conquered his own country with a still smaller force. Without any certain base of supplies, he passed from the Roman province, of which he was military governor, over the boundary of the Roman republic proper, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a tribune of the people. He subdued all Italy in sixty days, and pursued Pompey, the general of the republic, into Thessaly, where, with less than 25,000 veterans, he defeated his opponent at the head of an army of 44,000 men. Thus Lee, with an army of about 100,000 men, enters the Northern States, with no secure base of supplies behind him, and his communications with Richmond liable to be cut off at any moment. He calculates upon living upon the country and of establishing temporary bases of operations as he proceeds. If he wins he comes out all right; but if he is badly beaten he is lost.

In like manner William the Conqueror crossed he narrow channel which divides France from England, conquered the army of the reigning king in the decisive battle of Hastings, and thus founded a new dynasty, which has endured to this day, completely changing the institu-tions of England, and making her what otherwise she never would have been-a great Power

on the earth.

It is worthy of remark with what small orces these great achievements were accomlished. The Athenians, at Marathon, with ess than twenty-five thousand men, overthrew the Persian bost, one hundred thousand strong. Alexander crossed into Asia with less than forty thousand men. Hannibal conquered nearly all Italy with the same number. Casar, with little more than half the number, conquered the whole country and permanently overthrew the republic. William of Normandy had only sixty thousand in his expedition. The two armies now about to come into deadly collision exceed the forces at Waterloo, which changed he destiny of Europe.

Generalship is more important than numbers. Napoleon Bonaparte, with thirty thousand ragged troops, crossed the Alps, flung himself into the midst of the large armies of Austria and Sardinia, defeated them in detail, and conquered Italy. He had no provisions for his army, no base of supplies; but as his troops lescended to the fruitful plains of Lombards he pointed out the fat of the land, which he told them was theirs if they would go and take it. They took him at his word, and prospered. Thus does Lee trust to fortune. He depends for subsistence on the fertile plains and valleys of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, in a great measure, depends for ammunition on what he expects to capture from our armies. If Lee ould turn out to be a Napoleon William the Conqueror, a Casar, a Hannibal or an Alexander, and if we have with one hundred thousand veterans, overrun

no general of ability to cope with him, he may. the whole of the Northern States. But, though he expedition of the Persian king, under his enerals Datis and Artaphernes, against Athens, yet to entitle him to rank among the great conquerors of the earth. What he may do hereafter remains to be seen. If he should be completely successful in this campaign it would be difficult to place any limit to the extent of his future conquests. But perhaps it is from among our own generals that the new Napoleon is to arise, or perhaps a new Wellington, who, with good fortune and stubbornness, may overwhelm he Southern warrior, even if he should posses some claims to a Napoleonic reputation. I General Meade should prove victorious in this campaign be will be hailed as the most illustrious soldier in the country—the victor of ar American Waterloo. The destiny of America for centuries to come depends on the decisive

day which is now at hand. Napoleon the Third and Mexico.

The Emperor of the French has received General Forey's report of the taking of Puebla: and right giad was he to hear that at last vic tory was shedding her lustre upon the legions of France in Mexico. It is said that his Maiss ty exclaimed, when he first received the news. Mexico is ours." This may or may not have een premature; but it is evident Napoleon now looks upon the conquest of the Mexican repubic as a matter beyond doubt. He has address ed to General Forey a letter, testifying his great satisfaction at the fall of Puebla, and his regret at the obstinacy shown by the Mexicans. who do not understand his Majesty's intentions as regards them. The Emperor says :--

as regards them. The Emperor says:—

I bitterly deplore the loss of so many brave mention I have the consolatory thought that it has not been useless for the interests and honor of France and for crystration. Our aim is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success serve to the triumph of any party whatever. I desire that Mexico may be born to a new life, and that shortly, regenerated by a government founded upon the national will, the principles of order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she ower her peace and prosperity.

All this is very fair, and would promise well

for the future prosperity of the country were it an established fact that all of Napoleon's assertions are entitled to belief; but we have a lively recollection of very liberal promises made apropos of Nice and Savoy; and we also remember that events subsequently prevented the accomplishment of these promises. In this instance we do not believe that for one moment the Mexicans will be deceived by fair words: they understand that once France has conquered them she will maintain ber power in Mexico, until driven thence by the people of this country, who will, we hope, he at liberty ere fong to pay some attention to the Mexican question. Napoleon, who wishes to make Mexico a colony, will hold on to his conquest as long as he can. It is his well known intention to work the mines in that country; also that he will seek to increase and

develop the commercial resources of Mexico; and we may reasonably doubt his ever giving up the country until forced to do so. It in be borne in mind, however, that as yet the French have not captured the city of Mexico. We are inclined to believe they will find this a nuch more difficult matter than was the taking of Puebla; and even when the tricolor floats over the Halls of the Montezumas there will be manifold difficulties for the invaders to encounter. They will find it impossible to keep open their communications with the sea, save with a very large force. To put down the guerilla bands will require a still larger force, while the organized armies which will spring up, first in one portion of the country and then in others, will keep constantly employed large numbers of the French troops. Napoleon will find to his cost, or we are much mistaken, that it will be a long time ere he can safely exclaim, "Mexico is ours."

The Defences of New York Harbor.

Some time since we called the attention of the administration to the fact that General Lee in tended making an invasion of the North. were earnest in our demands that prompt measures should be adopted whereby the rebel general might find his plans defeated. Strange to say, no notice was taken of our repea warnings, and now we find Lee almost at gates of Washington, while Pennsylvania is orgoing all the horrors of a hostile raid. We sincerely hope that Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke will prove more heedful than did the people of Washington to our warnings. We call upon the Governor of the State and the Mayor of this city to see that our harbor deces are at once placed upon a proper footing. In their present state the ret sail up to the city, fire our shipping, bom bard the town, and get clear away without incurring loss or danger. An immediate change for the better must take place. Our forts must be garrisoned, men trained to the use of the guns, and some fast and heavily armed shipsof-war be kept stationed in our port. We well know that at the present time the rebels have ome seven or eight formidable vessels-of-war, and what is there to prove that, now all our available vessels are off after the pirates, the rebel privateers may not meet off Sandy Hook, sall up to New York, and burn the town? We must be prepared for all emergencies, and

we call upon Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke to see that without loss of time our harbor defences be rendered of service. Let them abandon politics for the moment, and pay attention to nought save the safety of the Empire City. The condition of New York harbor nust be well known to the rebels. Maftit, the cuptain of the Florida, has a perfect knowledge of all the passes and channels of the bay. He was for years employed in our coast surveys. We are aware that he is a bold man, and should not tempt such as he to the committal of some daring enterprise against New York by leaving our harbor in so de enceless a state. Boston, New Bedford and Providence have taken prompt and sufficient measures to render them safe from in-vasion. New York alone seems singularly apathetic. We should have mentioned above another circumstance which goes to prove the entire knowledge of our harbor and its defences by Southern officers. General Mansfield Lovell who, it will be remembered, was in command who, it will be remembered, was in command of the city of New Orleans at the date of its capture by Farragut, is the only man who ever did anything towards putting our harbor de ences into proper shape. He was, at the time we refer to, a captain of the New York City Guard. He drilled the men to the use of the guns at the forts, became intimately acquainted with the nature of our barbor defences, and would of course impart valuable information to the rebel autho rities in case they determined upon the attack of our city. These circumstances should cause the immediate action of our authorities in this matter. New York must be made safe from any sudden and desperate attack. At present it is not. The danger is imminent and calls

The citizens should stimulate the authorities by meetings convened without loss of time. We believe that Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke will see the danger of delay, and will act accordingly: but at any rate we are determined to demand prompt action in this matter, and shall continue to do so until New York is safe. The merchants of the city must be made to understand that is not by any means free from danger of being attacked; they must comprehend that it behooves them to make a prompt display of liberality and patriotism and that, like other cities, New York must fur nish the means to protect herself from the foe without depending upon the administration. New York can surely accomplish as much as Boston in this way, and should have set the example, instead of having to follow it. When we reflect upon the consequences of an attack which may at any moment be made by the rebel privateers, we wonder at the apathy displayed by our people, and can but attribute it to utter ignorance as regards the state of our barbor defences. A few days nay, hours, would remedy the evil. We sin cerely trust that this warning will be heeded and shall expect immediate action on the part of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city. The people, now made aware of their danger, will doubtless second our appeal to the authorities. It may not be amise here to state that Lord Palmerston has publicly ascerted that England and France "now are in perfect accord upon all political questions both East and West." This may or may not be a menace to us; but it is our wisest course to look upon it in that light, and prepare at once for all emergencies. We are well aware that France wishes us no good, and if she and England are in accord the sooner we render our coast and harbor defences impregnable the better, beyond all doubt.

YACRTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The meeting of yachts at Sandy Hook was, we understand rather a tame affair. Some five or six appeared at the rendezvous, and, from the first day of the meeting, sailed about rather promiscuously, there being no regular regatta. Under the circumstances it is well that the few yachts at the Hook have returned to New York There was some reason to apprehend that the rebel privateers would have appeared among them, like hawks in the dovecot, and that as a consequence we should have heard that several of the rebel officers were enjoying themselves breasting the blue waves in our fa vorite yachts-a consummation to be deprecated. While the country is in such great danger regattas will, we imagine, be but slightly patronized or enjoyed.

The Robet Invasion-To the Resour All-We see that the Governor of the patriotic little State of New Jersey has called out its militia on masse to aid in expelling the rebel hordes which have invaded Pennsylvania. This example should be immediately followed by the Gerenors of all the loyal States, but more especially by those of New England, which have had such a large share in bringing

about the calamities by which the Pennsylva-nians are now visited. And not merely on executive action must we rely for the means of protecting Northern soil against pillage and devastation. Every loyal community and association, the corporations of the different cities, the merchants, the various trades and the members of the learned professions, should come forward to aid in this work of selfdefence. If ever, in fact, were was a time when the calculations of prudence should be cast aside it is at the present moment. men who are able to shoulder a musket should. if they have any regard for those who are dependent upon them, hasten to enroll them selves, whilst those who have wealth and are chary of their personal safety should make large sacrifices of their means in order to induce others to take their places in the ranks of our gallant defenders. In this connection we cannot help expre-

To Arme!

our dissatisfaction at the terms of the order that has just been issued by the War Department, providing bounties for the recruiting of veteran volunteers. The republic is per in its last agony, and if we would save it fr dissolution there must be no further faltering or dealing in half measures. Upon the men whom it is the object of this order to persuade to take the field much depends. Had McCtel-lan been again called to the bead of the army there would have been no necessity for offering them inducements of this kind. So unbounded is their confidence in their favorite general that they would have re-enlisted to a man. But, as the jealousies and enmities of the leading members of the Cabinet have interfered to prevent a consummation so devoutly wished for by the country, they should at least have endeavored to give the new commander of the Army of the Potomac all the advantage of the efficient support that McClellan would have had.

The bounty offered will not effect this.

These returned veterans have no faith in the promises of the government. They remember with bitterness that to this hour the widows and orphans of comrades slain more than twelve months ago are still left to clamor for the arrears of pay due them. What temptation, therefore, does the new bounty hold out to them? In the aggregate it is undoubtedly large enough; but its payment is spread over the three years of service, and is subject to many contingencies. To be an adequate inducement to a toil-worn veteran to again quit his family, at least half the sum should be at once paid down to him, and the remainder made payable at the end of his first six months of renewed service. In this way be could provide for the vants of those who are dependent upon him, and whose interests he no longer feels disposed to entrust to government promises. The order is, in short, ill-conceived for the emergency, and peddling, illiberal and unjust in its pro-visions. We can trace in it the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose interference with the business of the War Department has already been productive of so many embarrace nents and failures. Too much occupied with electioneering projects and stock speculations, neither himself nor his subordinates can afford the time to provide for the adjustment of the such a scale of enlistment bounties as will bring back into the service of the government the veterans of whom it stands so need. In this, its supreme hour of trial, the country looks in vain for something like a comprehension on the part of its rulers of the exigencies and responsibilities of their position. Why is not the conscription with which Congress armed them pushed forward which Congress armed them push with vigor, or why, if they shrink from exerally with the volunteers whose services they invoke? What is wanted is an inducement which will tempt the veteran to overlook his partiality for a particular commander and his distrust of untried generals. The War Department either cannot or will not see this, and it is for the country to repair the omission. Let the State governments and corporations of every kind vote such sums as will render the temptation to enlist irresistible. Besides this, every man who can handle a musket should at once enroll himself in some military organizaion. The enemy is upon us, and unless we would surrender our liberties to a military espotism we must strike a blow in our own

THE RADICAL DONKEYS KICKING THE DRAD Lion ... The Tribune and Times, who knew from the beginning, as well as we did, the incompetency of General Hooker to head an army of one hundred thousand men, now assail him when he is down. They assisted materially to have him appointed, because they believed he would carry out their abolition programme, and they sustained him after he had signally failed, and glossed over his defeats, instead of calling on the President to remove him and appoint another general. Now that he is removed at his own request, thus confessing his want of capacity for the task he undertook, the Tribune says this ought to have been done before, and not on the eve of a battle. But whose fault is it that he was appointed first and then continued in command after his terrible blunders. We answer, the radicals and their two organs in New York. And nothing but their personal fears now induce them to o to his removal. Hence the frightened Tribune says:-- "The time is past when personal partialities or prejudices can be indulged. The question is, who shall save the republic" the question at first, as well as now; but the Confederate army is much nearer to New York than it was ever before. The real question with Greelev now is, not who will save the republic. but who will save Horace Greeley

To his credit, bowever, be it said, that Greeley has proved himself less of an ass than his radical contemporary, Raymond, who even yesterday, in an article written before the news of Hooker's removal reached him, endeavored to show that it was still an open question whether Lee had outgeneralled Hooker in getting into Mary-land and Pennsylvania, or Hooker outgeneralled Lee by permitting bim to do so. Surely the stupidity of donkeyism could no further go. The Tribune several days ago in-dulged in similar braying; but in view of terrible facts it has eaten its words, and now candid ly admits that Hooker has been completely ov